

Yreka Fire Management Unit

The Yreka FMU is 39,548 acres in size. It consists almost entirely of private land outside the Forest boundary. A total of 5,251 acres of National Forest System lands are within this FMU. The city of Yreka is located in this FMU. Calfire has primary protection responsibility in this FMU. Yreka City Fire Department has protection responsibility within city limits.

Fire Protection Responsibility	Acres	Percent of FMU
SKU	34,809	88%
KNF	-	0%
Local	4,739	12%
Wildland Urban Interface	Acres	Percent of FMU
Community At Risk	4,105	10%
Defense Zone	11,566	29%
Threat Zone	22,682	57%

3.2.2 Guidance

Listed below is the LMP Management Area specific guidance for this FMU.

Management Area	Acres	Percent of FMU
TES Species Habitat	348	1%
Riparian Reserves	961	2%
Partial Retention	3,081	8%
General Forest	594	2%
No Data	4	<1%
Private (may include BLM)	263	1%
Private outside FS boundary	34,297	87%

Management Area 5 - Special Habitat

The TES species habitat in this FMU includes a portion of the habitat for *Calochortus persistens* (Siskiyou mariposa lily).

Description

This management area includes the following types of special habitat: Late-Successional Reserves, which are designed to provide for the viability needs of all late-successional species in an ecosystem approach; other lands are designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Forest as habitat needed to support the recovery of Federally listed T&E wildlife populations and habitat for the Sensitive plant, *Calochortus persistens* (Siskiyou mariposa lily).

Each of the T&E species requires different habitat. When the habitat of these species overlap, the management priority shall be placed on the species with the most specialized habitat needs (that is, the rarest occurring habitat).

Management actions proposed for these areas will be consistent with the recommendations for habitat management provided in the USFWS Recovery Plans for these species and the Forest Service direction applicable to the recovery plan.

Management Goals

Provide habitat conditions and management activities that contribute to the recovery of Federally listed T&E species and to Sensitive species found on the Forest. Emphasize the recovery of each species, by managing for quality habitat, consistent with ecological processes.

Provide for more than the minimum number of bald eagle and peregrine falcon pairs established by the Recovery Plans and disaggregated to the Forest.

Meet the habitat requirements as outlined in the *Record of Decision (ROD) for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl* signed April 13, 1994 and the *Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on Management of Habitat for Late Successional and Old-Growth Forest Related Species Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl* dated February 1994 (FSEIS).

Calochortus persistens**Description**

This 100-acre area consists of dry rocky outcroppings within the westside mixed conifer forest. The habitat for this State-listed Rare perennial species has been managed since 1982 under guidelines developed by the Forest in a species management guide. No other populations of this plant are known to exist on the Forest.

Management Goals

Maintain the currently known, and any newly discovered, *Calochortus* population's habitat in an undisturbed condition. Inventory similar habitats for potential population expansion opportunities.

Manage habitat to provide for a viable population of *Calochortus*. Manage the plant populations and species vigor in a way that would prevent the need to list this species as T&E.

Desired Future Condition

Habitat conditions for the *Calochortus persistens* consist primarily of undisturbed rocky outcroppings and openings. Conifers next to the primary habitat hold snow and moisture on the site. Habitat enhancement projects have removed the exotic, invasive weed species. Other management activities occurring within the area do not jeopardize the species or its habitat.

Standards and Guidelines

- MA5-77 Prohibit any ground disturbance that would adversely affect the known habitat (by introducing weedy species) or physically disturbing existing plants. Disturbed areas near this habitat should be managed to exclude non-native invasive plant species.
- MA5-78 Conduct programmed or permitted activities within the management area so as not to adversely affect the habitat values for the *Calochortus*.

Partial Retention Visual Quality Objective**Description**

This prescription applies to those areas identified with a Partial Retention VQO. It encompasses 188,500 acres. These areas typically are either in the foreground of moderate visual sensitivity roads, trails, etc., or the middleground of high sensitivity roads.

Scattered throughout the Forest, these areas are primarily in the middle distances (1/2 to 3 miles) from selected roads and trails.

Management Goal

Provide an attractive, forested landscape where management activities remain visually subordinate to the character of the landscape. Manage human activities so they are subordinate to the character of the landscape.

Maintain stand health as well as resilience to wildland fire, insect, disease, and other damage.

Desired Future Condition

Areas managed to meet a Partial Retention VQO may show evidence of management activities but are visually subordinate to the characteristic landscape in form, line, color, or texture of landscape elements. Views from visually important roads and trails appear forested and provide a nearly natural looking landscape.

Lands capable of growing coniferous vegetation are forested.

Standards and Guidelines

MA15-15 Use prescribed fire to reduce natural fuel buildups, to treat post harvest fuels and to influence vegetative development or composition when there is no market for the slash or down wood.

MA15-16 Design fuelbreaks to mimic the natural characteristics of the area. On steep ground, design units that are operationally feasible and effective to treat fuels.

General Forest**Description**

Scattered throughout the Forest, these areas make up about 11% (262,000 acres) of the Forest land base. They are lands that are capable, available, and suitable to be managed for a host of resource conditions, including structural component and commercial outputs. They currently support a variety of vegetation including shrubs, hardwood species, and various tree species in varying sizes and densities. They are areas where timber outputs, consistent with Forest-wide management goals, are of a high priority.

Management Goals

Provide a programmed, non-declining flow of timber products, sustainable through time. These levels may vary from year to year, based on ecological processes. Maintain conifer stocking levels and high growth rates commensurate with the capability of the site to produce wood fiber. Intensively manage young regenerated stands to maximize growth potential.

Maintain stand health, as well as resilience to wildland fire, insect, disease, and other damage. Emphasize salvage and restoration from catastrophic events. Reforest capable, but currently non-stocked, lands.

Emulate ecological processes and stand and landscape patterns where possible. Within harvest units, maintain appropriate structure, composition, and ecological functioning of the area.

Provide for snags and hardwood habitat to help maintain viable populations of wildlife species that require these structural components.

Meet the VQOs. Achieve less modified visual conditions when possible.

Develop a transportation system to transport Forest commodities efficiently to available markets.

Where possible, adjust planting levels to reduce pre-commercial thinning and fuel hazard costs in the future.

Desired Future Condition

The mosaic of healthy forest stands is comprised of a variety of vegetative species. The composition of individual stands varies considerably depending on forest type and seral stage development. Although openings with hardwoods, shrubs, grasses, and forbs are apparent, forest stands consist primarily of conifers. In some areas, the conifer component of the vegetation is sparse (due to vegetative manipulations or natural conditions). All areas maintain some structural components of older stands. Some areas support mature forest stands. The oldest stands are between 80 and 120 years old. Generally, this portion of the forest has younger trees than the surrounding areas. Stand sizes vary with topography and the landscape pattern of surrounding areas.

Regeneration openings have clumps of green trees on at least 15% of the area. Existing seed tree and shelterwood stands retain their residual trees (3 to 12 trees/acre) for structural diversity.

Stocking control maintains healthy, vigorously growing stands.

Reforestation, timber harvesting, and stand tending activities are commonplace. A network of roads provides access throughout these areas.

Habitat for species, which use early and mid-seral stages, is abundant.

Standards and Guidelines

- MA17-15 Use prescribed fire to reduce natural fuel buildups, to treat post harvest fuels and to influence vegetative development or composition when there is no market for the slash or down wood.
- MA17-16 Design fuelbreaks to mimic the natural characteristics of the area. On steep ground, design units that are operationally feasible and effective to treat fuels.

3.2.3 FMU Characteristics

Completion of this section is ongoing

3.2.3.1 Safety

3.2.3.2 Physical

3.2.3.3 Biological

3.2.3.4 Resources

3.2.4 FMU Fire Environment

Completion of this section is ongoing

3.2.4.1 Fire Behavior

3.2.3.2 Weather